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cent pine, and 20 per cent hardwood and pine mixed. No allowance seems to be made for mountain glades, rocky pastures and urban areas in the land classification, or for conifers other than pine in the forest classification, but the areas occupied by these probably do not much exceed 1 per cent of the total.

The relative amount of forest ranges from 63 per cent in Garrett County, which is the westernmost, highest and rockiest, to 19 per cent in Kent, which is in the fertile green sand marl belt near the head of Chesapeake Bay. Dorchester County is 21 per cent salt marsh, and the area of marsh is said to be increasing, presumably indicating subsidence. If we assume that half the mixed pine and hardwood forest is pine, the proportion of pine in the forests ranges from almost none in some of the Piedmont counties (which have the richest soils), to about two thirds in the three southeasternmost counties (which are rather sandy). The total stand of saw timber (9 inches and over in diameter) in the state is estimated at nearly 4 billion feet, board measure, or about 1,800 feet per acre; and it is apparently being cut faster than it grows.

This report answers almost every question one might reasonably ask about the forest resources of Maryland, except the amount of *any one kind* of timber (for there are many species of hardwood and several of pine, differing considerably in economic properties) in the state or any part thereof. As the work is statistical rather than scientific, it contains very little information about previous literature, geography, soil, climate, etc., but those matters are pretty well covered by other state publications, and this one will be a great help to any one who may hereafter wish to classify the forests by regions and determine the relative abundance of the several species of trees and correlate them with environmental factors.

ROLAND M. HARPER

Murrill's and Saccardo's Names of Polypores Compared*

The object of this pamphlet, as stated by the author, is to provide parallel lists of synonyms, so that one may readily find the

* By W. A. Murrill, Bronxwood Park, New York City. Pp. 1-31. Published by the author, March, 1918. Price \$0.35.

equivalent of any recognized name of a Polypore in either system.

Two such lists are given: first, Murrill's names, arranged alphabetically, with the Saccardo synonyms alongside; second, Saccardo's, also arranged alphabetically, with Murrill's names compared in an opposite column.

Mycologists will find these lists both convenient as well as necessary to the clear understanding of the many recent changes in the nomenclature of the Polypores. It may be of interest to note that the Murrill list shows 71 genera; while the corresponding species in Saccardo are arranged in only 20 genera.

E. W. OLIVE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MARCH 12, 1918

The meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. President Richards presided. There were thirty-three persons present.

The regular order of business was dispensed with.

The announced scientific program consisted of a lecture on "Ferns" by Dr. Ralph C. Benedict. The lecture was illustrated by many colored lantern slides.

Adjournment followed.

B. O. DODGE,
Secretary

MARCH 27, 1918

The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Department of Botany, Columbia University. President Richards called the meeting to order at 3:30 P.M. There were thirty-five persons present.

The minutes of the meetings held February 27 and March 12 were approved.

The following persons were nominated for membership: Miss Maude Lovering, 430 West 118th Street; Miss Rosa Oster-tag, 174 Bond Street, Brooklyn; Dr. Paul Weatherwax, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana; and Mr. Eugene Brennan, 2003 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.